

Harry Thaw's Mother Demands Separation of Couple Big Delegations Go to Albany for Race Track Hearing Brooklyn Fire Horses in Mad Runaway for Five Miles

Snow or Rain To-night; Thursday Fair and Colder.

FINAL RESULTS EDITION

The

EVENING EDITION

World.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

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THAW REFUSES PLEA OF MOTHER TO SEEK DIVORCE FROM WIFE

Aged Woman Insists Pair Separate, and Former Chorus Girl Said to Be Willing, on Her Own Terms.

Harry K. Thaw to-day denied the reports that he has begun or is about to begin proceedings to secure a divorce from his wife, Evelyn Thaw. A letter was sent to Thaw at the State Hospital for the Insane asking him to reply to the following question:

"Have you begun or are you about to begin divorce proceedings against your wife?"

Thaw returned the answer, "No."

Mrs. William Thaw admitted to-day that she desires her son Harry to forsake his wife Evelyn. The only stumbling block in the way of a separation is Harry Thaw. He has not as yet consented to give up the wife for love of whom he killed a man and risked death in the electric chair.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, it appears, is not averse to a legal separation from her husband, but she wants a substantial money settlement from the Thaws. The report that she was paid \$200,000 before she went on the stand and confessed her degradation in the first trial is denied by the Thaw family.

Mrs. William Thaw, 51, and heartbroken, is living in seclusion at the Hotel Lorraine. She says that she has told Harry that she would divorce him, but his loyalty remains unshaken. "Up to now," said Mrs. Thaw, "Harry has refused to listen to the counsel of his mother. He has said that he must bear the annoyance of such acts as Monday night's dinner at the Cafe Boulevard. I am very sorry for my poor boy. He is brave, but, oh, so very foolish."

"Like Other Denials."

"I have read 'E's' denial of the report that she was at the Cafe Boulevard Monday night with a man named Thomas. It sounds so much like other denials she has made."

"I have decided not to give Harry any more advice in his domestic affairs. It is probably best to let those interested settle their own affairs."

Harry Thaw's mother will undoubtedly see that he gets all the news about the Cafe Boulevard dinner. Despite the denials of Mrs. Thaw that she was at the restaurant Monday night, those who maintain that she was there say they cannot be mistaken. Mr. Thaw, as a newspaper asserts to-day that he has a double in New York—one Ralph Thomas—who is not a relative. Even Mr. E. R. Thomas's best friends might mistake Ralph Thomas for him. Mr. E. R. Thomas's newspaper says:

The breach between Thaw and his wife is so wide that there is no probability that it will be bridged. Thaw is doomed to a long stay in the Matteawan Insane Asylum. His wife has not visited him recently, and does not intend to visit him. His mother called on him last Monday, and will go again as soon as her health permits.

Evelyn Thaw Watched.

If Thaw, in the face of the incident of the east side cafe, persists in refusing to separate from his wife, his family is content to wait for further developments. Mrs. Evelyn Thaw has been watched by detectives in the employ of the Thaw family for months. Her every move is registered, or, at any rate, reports purporting to record her movements are made daily to certain men close to the Thaws.

She is a clever little woman, however, and her courage in the trial of her husband indicates that she will not tamely submit to any attempt to separate her from her millionaire husband, unless the separation is made worth her while.

Littleton Out of Case.

It is reported that Martin W. Littleton has entirely withdrawn from the Thaw case and will not appear again in Harry Thaw's behalf unless he is specifically retained to secure his release from the insane asylum. Mr. Peabody, Thaw's personal friend, who has been his counsel since the shooting of Stanford White, re-appears in capacity, but Dan O'Reilly now appears as counsel for Mrs. Thaw.

James Moore, of Mr. Peabody's office,

ADMIRAL LUDLOW, WEEPING, LEAVES HOME FOREVER

His Wife Now in Possession
of Ancestral Estate at
Oakdale, L. I.

HAD DOMESTIC TROUBLE

Signed Over Property When
He Married and Lost All Claim
—Going to Mexico.

(Special to The Evening World.)
SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 19.—Rear-Admiral Ludlow, U. S. N., retired, departed forever from his ancestral home at Oakdale to-day, leaving in possession his wife, Mrs. Ludlow, to whom he transferred the property during their honeymoon several years ago. They had separated almost a year ago, and the efforts of friends and relatives to bring the couple together again were in vain.

In giving up the splendid estate on which he was born and where many generations of Ludlows had lived since Colonial days, the aged Admiral was shaken with emotion. After his lawyers and his wife's attorneys had concluded the arrangements by which he is forced to relinquish all claim to the Ludlow family manor, he went to the historic St. John's Churchyard on the estate and wept at the tomb of his parents.

Wife Would Not Meet Him.

The tears were still streaming from his eyes when he climbed into the family carriage and drove to the station. He had bade all the old servants on the estate good-bye and many of them wept with him. As he turned away from the home he said:

"You will never see me here again."

Admiral Ludlow did not depart from Oakdale until his wife arrived at the Sayville station with her son, Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher, of New York City, and her lawyer. She had come to take possession of the estate, but refused to meet or even speak to her husband. Her lawyer went to the old manor where he met the Admiral's lawyer, an attorney of Sayville. When the Admiral was seen driving to the station Mrs. Ludlow and her son got into a carriage and drove to the Ludlow estate.

Mrs. Ludlow, it is said, will keep nothing in the old Ludlow home, but will have the house refurnished throughout. The old pictures and family heirlooms will be turned over to the Admiral. Then she and her son, Mr. Bugher, will reside at the place.

Admiral Ludlow recently recovered from a long illness. For several weeks his life was despaired of, but during all this time Mrs. Ludlow did not visit him. He was nursed through his illness by his old housekeeper, Mrs. Ludlow was living with her sister, the wife of Admiral Dewey, in Washington. To-day was her first visit to Oakdale for months. When married to Admiral Ludlow she was the widow of the father of Deputy Commissioner Bugher. She is a sister of John R. McLean.

Before leaving Sayville Admiral Ludlow said that he would go to Mexico to visit his brother.

Nicola Ludlow was a ranking captain at the top of his grade, commanding the monitor Terror during the Spanish-American war. After Lieut. Hobson sank the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor in an effort to bottle up Cervera's fleet and was made a prisoner. Capt. Ludlow sailed from Key West and went in and got him, after an exchange of prisoners had been arranged.

Following the war, Ludlow commanded the battleship Massachusetts. He was in command of that warship when she grounded on Diamond Reef in this harbor. He was reprimanded for negligence as a consequence of the accident.

Admiral Ludlow was married in 1896 and during that year he became involved in a controversy with the Navy Department that resulted in President Cleveland refusing to approve the recommendations of the Navy Board that he be promoted. At the time Ludlow was in charge of the Naval War College.

Separation Kept Secret.

After President Cleveland went out of office he was promoted and in 1899 he retired with the rank of rear-admiral and went with his wife to live on the old homestead at Oakdale. The utmost secrecy has been maintained concerning the differences between the Admiral and his wife, and it was not until the recent illness that even his intimate friends knew there had been a separation.

MILLIONAIRE HORSE OWNERS ALBANY IN FIGHT ON ANTI-RACE TRACK BILLS

MORSE SAYS HE'LL PAY EVERY CENT HE OWES IN TALK WITH HANNA

In Conference With Receiver of Bank of North America Nearly Four Hours, He Asks Time to Settle.

Alarmed by the plan of the enemies who are seeking to utterly destroy him as a power in finance by forcing him into involuntary bankruptcy, Charles W. Morse went to the National Bank of North America to-day and held a long conference with Receiver Hanna. It was Mr. Hanna who brought the first attachment suits upon all of Morse's property to secure a debt that Morse owes to the bank.

Morse was in the bank for three hours and forty minutes. When asked for a statement as he was leaving he said:

"No matter what I say they put any old head on it. I won't talk."

Morse visited the bank alone. It was the first time he had appeared there since Oct. 13, when he was forced out of control. He was admitted through the rear door by Capt. Brown. On his way to the private office in the rear he shook hands with Cashier Wire.

Soon after this Morse was joined at the bank by his counsel in civil proceedings, Albert Boardman, Thomas Wing, counsel to Receiver Hanna, was on the ground, too.

Morse went over his affairs pretty fully in an effort to persuade Mr. Hanna that he would be able to pay Hanna that he owes if given some time, every cent he owes if given some time, every cent he owes if given some time, every cent he owes if given some time.

Morse was asked about a note for \$50,000, signed by his private secretary, Miss K. Wilson, which he indorsed. Other papers were looked into.

The identity of the men behind the bankruptcy plan was hidden yesterday. Morse was asked about a note for \$50,000, signed by his private secretary, Miss K. Wilson, which he indorsed. Other papers were looked into.

The passage of the bill means that New York will experience one of the periodic investigations of which there have been several in the past twenty years. The bill authorized the appointment of a legislative commission to inquire into the local government with power to investigate the manner of conducting business in the several departments, boards and offices; to suggest legislation with respect thereto, and in the discretion of the commission to draft a new charter and an administrative code for the city.

When consolidation took place a charter for the Greater City was adopted. This big book of laws was subsequently revised, and last year a commission suggested a simplified and more flexible charter. Gov. Hughes appointed the last commission, which presented a voluminous report, after many hearings. It consisted of E. R. L. Gould, ex-State Senator; N. A. Elsborg, George L. Duval, of the Merchants' Association, and Charles H. Strong, of the City Club.

The commission made its report in December. The new investigating body authorized by the Mayor will also be at the disposal of the commission.

The advantage of the suggestions made by the previous commission, investigation of various departments by the Bureau of Municipal Research will also be at the disposal of the commission.

HUGHES, PRAISING AUSTEN.
REFUSES RESIGNATION.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Adm.-Gen. Nelson H. Henry announced to-day that Gov. Hughes had returned for reconsideration the resignation of Col. David Austen, of the 141st Infantry, Brooklyn (artillery), with a highly complimentary indorsement.

The exigencies at the present time in the development of the coast artillery branch of the military service of the United States, require the experience of this capable officer, and it would be decidedly detrimental to the interests of the State service for him to sever his connection at this time, when his expert knowledge was never more needed."

MUD THE CAUSE OF REVERSALS AT NEW ORLEANS

Roseburg II., at 15 to 1, Starts
Day Badly for City Park
Talent.

NEW BETTING SYSTEM.

Big Slates and Booths in Vogue

Again, but Are Unpopular

First Day.

(Special to The Evening World.)
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The system of betting with booths and big slates that was in use for so many years here and throughout the West was again put into service to-day at City Park. This cell came after a long and bitter struggle by several leading bookmakers, backed by Corcoran. Of course, this one day of trial could not be taken as a fair test either for those who favor the scheme or those against. There were ten or twelve booths on to-day as against thirty-one yesterday with the other system.

The change brought about an increase in the cost of operating. Formerly the cost of booking was 25 per cent. Now the books are required to pay \$3 for the first five races, with the amounts of the horses for the other two prorated among the others.

A more disagreeable day than this has not been known here in many years. Following the humidity and rain of yesterday, there came this morning a spell of weather so cold that it made one wish he were in the warmer climate north. A strong wind blew from the north, and the small crowd that gathered to-day was disappointed in the race, of course.

WAS DEER WITH THE HORSE. The feature of the programme was the Lagarde Selling stakes, at one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, which was won by a colt named "Royal Flush." This was only fair and was not numerous.

FIRST RACE—Purse, \$500, two-year-olds, three furlongs—Roseburg II., 106 (Skirvin), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length; Clabbe, 194 (W. G. Garvey), 20 to 1, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Yankee Daughter, 97 (A. Martin), 25 to 1, 13 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—44.4.

SECOND RACE—Purse, \$500, two-year-olds, three furlongs—Roseburg II., 106 (Skirvin), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length; Clabbe, 194 (W. G. Garvey), 20 to 1, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Yankee Daughter, 97 (A. Martin), 25 to 1, 13 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—44.4.

THIRD RACE—Purse, \$500, three-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Impire, 106 (C. Koerner), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a length; Royal Flush, 19 (McClain), 7 to 2, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fair Play, 18 (Archibald), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—47.4.

FOURTH RACE—Purse, \$500, three-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Impire, 106 (C. Koerner), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a length; Royal Flush, 19 (McClain), 7 to 2, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fair Play, 18 (Archibald), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—47.4.

FIFTH RACE—Purse, \$500, three-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Impire, 106 (C. Koerner), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a length; Royal Flush, 19 (McClain), 7 to 2, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fair Play, 18 (Archibald), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—47.4.

SIXTH RACE—Purse, \$500, three-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Impire, 106 (C. Koerner), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a length; Royal Flush, 19 (McClain), 7 to 2, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fair Play, 18 (Archibald), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—47.4.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse, \$500, three-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Impire, 106 (C. Koerner), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a length; Royal Flush, 19 (McClain), 7 to 2, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fair Play, 18 (Archibald), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—47.4.

EIGHTH RACE—Purse, \$500, three-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Impire, 106 (C. Koerner), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a length; Royal Flush, 19 (McClain), 7 to 2, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fair Play, 18 (Archibald), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—47.4.

NINTH RACE—Purse, \$500, three-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Impire, 106 (C. Koerner), 9 to 2, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a length; Royal Flush, 19 (McClain), 7 to 2, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fair Play, 18 (Archibald), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—47.4.

LINE UP AT RACE TRACK BILLS

Belmont, Keene, Whitney, Haggin and Others in Large Delegation Opposing Measures to Repeal the Percy-Gray Law.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES SIDE WITH RACING MEN.

Governor Exceeded His Powers, Joseph Auerbach Says, When He Sent Message to the Legislature—Ex-Gov. Black and Jerome in the Final Tilt.

(Special to The Evening World.)
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Assembly Chamber, filled to the last row by race track enthusiasts and anti-gambling preachers and promoters, was the scene this afternoon of an animated hearing on the Agnew-Hart Anti-Race Track Gambling bills. Some of the notable members of the Jockey Club, who were on hand to show up the "iniquity" of the proposed legislation, were:

J. Harry Alexander.
August Belmont.
Francis C. Bishop.
P. J. Dwyer.
J. O. Green.
J. B. Haggin.
S. S. Howland.
James R. Keene.

Ex-Gov. Black in a letter to the State Codes Committee announced that he will appear in opposition to the bills, but that he wanted the hearing put off for a week. The Committee decided not to postpone the hearing, but if necessary to give an adjourned hearing to accommodate Gov. Black.

District-Attorney Jerome was not there, but will come up next week to make a direct reply to Black.

The opposing forces were given the last word to-day. Arguments were made by W. E. Burley of Plattsburgh, said two agricultural societies expected to have ex-Gov. Black on hand to present their case, but owing to the inability of the ex-Governor to be here, he asked for a postponement of the hearing. Chairman Hill, of the Senate Codes Committee, said the hearing would proceed and the question of a further hearing disposed of later.

Joseph Auerbach, representing the Jockey Club, then opened the case for the race track interests.

Old Law Not an Evasion.

He asserted that the Percy-Gray law was constitutional and not an evasion of that fundamental law.

Mr. Auerbach declared that Gov. Hughes's constitutional authority was confined only to recommendations; that he could not force his opinion in regard to race tracks on the Senate and Assembly. He warned the committee to regard seriously the great vested interests in the race track industry and not to wipe it out because of an incidental evil. He referred to the liquor business, the tax receipts from which were devoted to the worthy poor of the State. The Brooklyn League, he said, was represented at the hearing, and some men in that league were not above condemnation.

"Not a Message, a Lecture."

"Never did an evasive statute," he declared, "pass the gauntlet of the court." He referred to a World cartoon of "The Bread Line," and said legislators and men of affairs should fall into such a broad line and become adherents of "any line."

"This bill was aimed at Gov. Hughes. The Governor, he said, was not supposed to be the master and censor of legislation.

"The Legislature had got rid of the lobby, and the influence of the Executive Chamber might replace it and become just as objectionable," declared Mr. Auerbach. "The Governor's message to the Legislature on race tracks was not a message, but a lecture."

The same objections levelled at the Percy-Gray law could be made against the evasions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving the black man the right of suffrage, said Mr. Auerbach. The Percy-Gray law

was not sneaked through the Legislature. It established on a new basis an industry which had been debauched and demoralized.

Pool-Rooms Attacked Law.

The moment the Percy-Gray bill was passed the poolrooms, through Peter De Laury, attacked the bill, said Mr. Auerbach. He fairly barged that the poolrooms were deeply interested in the Agnew-Hart bill.

"The Agnew bill," he said, "discriminates against the race track in favor of the poolroom, as there is no punishment by imprisonment for betting outside a race track."

"I am here defending the Jockey Club from an assault based on conjectures and no-junks," continued Mr. Auerbach. "A great many men are doing in passing a law in favor of the poolrooms."

"Would you consent to an amendment to make it a crime punishable by imprisonment to bet in poolrooms?" asked Senator Agnew.

"Why, that's an admission that your bill is defective," promptly replied Mr. Auerbach.

Asks His Advice.

"I ask you as a constitutional lawyer if you feel in this or some other measure," said Senator Hill.

"I presume so," replied Mr. Belmont. He said that racing was not conducted as a purely gambling enterprise.

"Racing animals," said Mr. Belmont, "to discover the best horse. A thoroughbred represents a quality, a quality of early maturity. The stakes are framed to bring out that quality, which is enabled in infusion of the blood of other breeds, producing stamina and early maturity. It is this infusion that has enabled a breeder to trot his horse at two and three years of age."

"The question is also an economic one of importance to farmers. The betting is an important, indispensable incident."

(Continued on Second Page.)